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| 09/740,808 | 12/21/2000 | Ron Pinkus | 111039-00110 | 6423 |
| 27557 7590 11/27/2007 BLANK ROME LLP 600 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20037 | | | | |
| EXAMINER | | | | |
| THEIN, MARIA TERESA T | | | | |
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/740,808

Applicant(s)

PINKUS, RON

Examiner

Marissa Thein

Art Unit

3627

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 September 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 and 12-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 and 12-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/C)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Applicant's "Response to Office Action" filed on September 9, 2007 has been considered.

Claims 1-10 and 12-15 remain pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-10, and 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,446,049 to Janning et al. and in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0111768 to Ghorayeb et al.

Regarding claims 1-2 and 14-15, Janning discloses a plurality of fuel dispensers (col. 6, lines 19-21; col. 8, lines 10-12), each dispenser having at least one antenna and at least one vehicle presence detector performing a detection of a vehicle (col. 6, lines 22-29; Figure 2; col. 7, lines 60-62); a controller reading information from a tag connected to the vehicle when the vehicle is detected by said at least one vehicle presence detector (col. 6, lines 29-36; col. 8, lines 4-19); and a point of sale computer (col. 6, lines 45-47). Furthermore, Janning discloses a tag interrogator (col. 8, lines 20-28; col. 8, lines 53-56).

However, Janning does not explicitly disclose wherein the stationary vehicle is detected by: setting a timer, determining whether the timer has been exceeded when the vehicle is detected, and if the timer has been exceeded, determining that the vehicle is stationary. Janning discloses a cashless business transaction system comprising: a constant frequency generator that generates a constant frequency signal, a phase modulator varies the instantaneous phase of the constant frequency signal based on the digital information, and a resonant circuit including an antenna averages the phase modulated signal to simulate a frequency modulated signal that includes the digital information (col. 3, lines 45-52). Janning discloses a dispenser transceiver receives signals for predetermined time duration in an attempt to receive an acknowledgement of the interrogation signal (col. 8, lines 24-28). Once the receive cycle of a poll has completed, the received information, if any, is correlated with the pre-established acknowledgement sequence in accordance with known techniques to determine whether a receptacle transceiver is present (col. 8, lines 28-32).

Ghorayeb, on the other hand, teaches wherein the stationary vehicle is detected by: setting a timer, determining whether the timer has been exceeded when the vehicle is detected, and if the timer has been exceeded, determining that the vehicle is stationary (paragraph 8; paragraph 12; paragraph 42).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Janning, to include wherein the stationary vehicle is detected by: setting a timer, determining whether the timer has been exceeded when the vehicle is detected, and if the timer has been exceeded,

determining that the vehicle is stationary, as taught by Ghorayeb, in order to detect the vehicle that arrives at a particular location next to the timing meter device, thus producing a signal which activates the timing meter device indicating that the vehicle is legal (Ghorayeb, paragraph 41).

Regarding claims 3, 5-7, 9-10, and 12-13, Janning discloses a unique customer identification number (col. 9, lines 36-40) (**claim 3**); the controller is connected to the point of sale device (**claim 5**) (col. 6, lines 43-47); a network host receiving the information from the point of sale device, linking the information to a customer's account and authorizing a transaction (**claim 6**) (col. 6, lines 43-53; col. 10, lines 21-26); the point of sale device activates the first dispenser after a transaction has been authorized (**claim 7**) (col. 6, lines 43-53; col. 10, lines 21-26); tag is a sticker radio frequency identification tag (col. 7, lines 15-25; col. 6, lines 8-14) (**claim 9**); wherein before activating the first dispenser the point of sale device validates the tag and offers a customer an option to pay through an account associated with the customer (**claim 10**) (col. 9, lines 28-52; col. 9, line 59 – col. 10, line 7; col. 10, lines 21-26); wherein data is written to the tag for authentication (col. 28, lines 33-39; col. 29, lines 48-58) (**claim 12**); wherein data is written to the tag with information to be carried with the tag for use in future transaction (col. 7, lines 30-35; col. 7, lines 45-56) (**claim 13**).

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,446,049 to Janning et al. and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0111768 to Ghorayeb et al. as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,343,241 to Kohut et al. Janning and Ghorayeb substantially

discloses the claimed invention, however, the combination does not disclose the customs frequent purchase information.

Kohut, on the other hand, teaches the customs frequent purchase information (col. 8, lines 45-55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the combination of Janning and Ghorayeb, to include the customers frequent purchase information, as taught by Kohut, in order to change or add data to the transponder (tag) for business and security purposes (Kohut, col. 8, lines 45-47).

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,446,049 to Janning et al. and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0111768 to Ghorayeb et al. as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,157,871 to Terranova. Janning and Ghorayeb substantially discloses the claimed invention, however, the combination does not disclose a customer enters a personal identification number in the point of sale device to authorize transaction.

Terranova, on the other hand, teaches the customer enters a personal identification number in the point of sale device to authorize transaction (col. 29, lines 43-51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the combination of Janning and Ghorayeb, to include the customer enters a personal identification number in the point of sale device

to authorize transaction, as taught by Terranova, in order to complete a transaction (Terranova, col. 27, lines 56-57).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed September 6, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant remarks that Ghorayeb does not teach, either explicitly or inherently "to detect a stationary vehicle by (i) setting a timer, (ii) detecting the vehicle, (iii) determining whether the timer has been exceeded when the vehicle is detects, and (iv) if the timer has been exceeded, determining that the vehicle stationary".

The Examiner does not agree. Ghorayeb does teach "to detect a stationary vehicle by (i) setting a timer, (ii) detecting the vehicle, (iii) determining whether the timer has been exceeded when the vehicle is detects, and (iv) if the timer has been exceeded, determining that the vehicle stationary". Ghorayeb teaches an electronic timing meter device adapted for metering the length of time that a user utilizes a parking location corresponding to a timing meter device (paragraph 22). The Examiner is interpreting the word "parked" or "parking" as stationary. The timing meter system includes a motion or proximity detector (Fig.1). The motion or proximity detector detects the vehicle that arrives at the particular location next to the timing meter device. The operator of the vehicle activates the timing meter device with his or her infrared remote device by sending the IR signal through the IR transmitter. (Paragraph 41) Upon receipt of the IR signal, the unique identification code is received by the timing meter device and stored in the computer memory. The electronic timing meter device starts

the counter to record the length of time the user is parked. (Paragraph 8) The length of time the user is parked is determined upon the passage of a predetermined maximum amount of time or in response to a signal from a motion or proximity detect that the user's vehicle has left the location monitored by the timing meter device (paragraph 8). The resetting of the timing meter device is activated upon the departure of the user's vehicle (paragraph 8). Ghorayeb further teaches that the electronic timing meter system can be utilized for fuel pumps (paragraph 12).

Such electronic timing meter device adapted for metering the length of time that a user utilizes a parking location corresponding to a timing meter device; motion or proximity detector detects the vehicle that arrives at the particular location next to the timing meter device; electronic timing meter device starts the counter to record the length of time the user is parked; the length of time the user is parked is determined upon the passage of a predetermined maximum amount of time or in response to a signal from a motion or proximity detect that the user's vehicle has left the location monitored by the timing meter device; resetting of the timing meter device; and the electronic timing meter system can be utilized for fuel pumps are considered "to detect a stationary vehicle by (i) setting a timer, (ii) detecting the vehicle, (iii) determining whether the timer has been exceeded when the vehicle is detects, and (iv) if the timer has been exceeded, determining that the vehicle stationary".

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marissa Thein whose telephone number is 571-272-6764. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ryan Zeender can be reached on 571-272-6790. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/F. Ryan Zeender/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
Unit 3627

Mtot
November 19, 2007